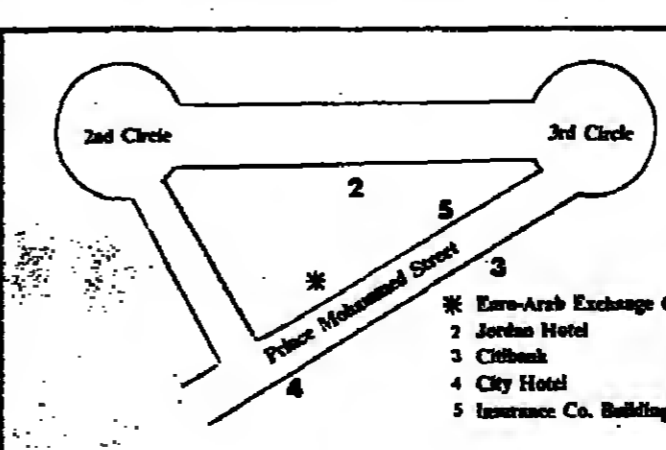


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King visits Public Security Directorate

AMMAN, May 8 (JNA)—His Majesty King Hussein today visited the Public Security Directorate where he met with the acting director general, Maj. Gen. Khalaf Rafe, who briefed him on current activities at the directorate.

Assad receives education minister

DAMASCUS, May 8 (JNA) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad received here today the visiting Jordanian minister of education, Dr. Abdul Salam Majali, to review Jordanian-Syrian educational cooperation.

Dr. Majali said they also reviewed joint economic projects, current Arab affairs and Middle East developments. Earlier, Dr. Majali met with Syrian Prime Minister Mohammad Al Halabi.

Dr. Majali is heading an educational delegation for talks on the unification of school syllabuses in the two countries. He is scheduled to sign a protocol for the implementation of a two-year education programme included in a bilateral agreement signed by the two countries.

NCC ratifies law prohibiting middleman sales to military

AMMAN, May 8 — The National Consultative Council (NCC) yesterday ratified a provisional law prohibiting middlemen and any other person from purchasing, importing or selling arms, spare parts or ammunition to the Jordanian armed forces.

The law, amending that for middlemen, stipulates that any one trading as a middleman should register his name in the register for that purpose at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The law stipulates that offenders of the new law will be subject to a fine of JD 100. If the offence



Her Majesty Queen Noor today visited the archaeological site of Pella near the village of Tabagat Fahl in the northern Jordan Valley. She met with Dr. Robert Smith, head of the American expedition group, who briefed her on the history of the region and the importance of antiquities found there. The current excavation work at Pella is conducted by the Department of Antiquities in cooperation with Dr. Smith's U.S. team from Wooster College and another team from the University of Sydney, Australia.

Annual meetings held for Jordanian - Syrian transport, shipping Cos.

AMMAN, May 8 (JNA)—The Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company ended here today a annual meeting under the chairmanship of Transport Minister Ali Suheimat.

The assembly endorsed the annual report of the company's achievements in 1978 and the fiscal budget for 1979. Taking part in the meeting was the Syrian Minister of Transport Dr. Salim Yassin.

Soon afterwards, the

Jordanian-Syrian shipping company started its annual meeting here under the co-chairmanship of Dr. Yassin and Mr. Suheimat.

During the two-day meeting, the assembly will discuss the company's annual report and the new budget, the chairman of the company's board of directors, Othman Lubbad, said.

According to Mr. Lubbad, the company has put into operation one of the two ships it purchased and has recently received. The 6,300-ton ship, 'Barada', serves Jordanian and Syrian foreign trade as it transports goods between western Europe and the east Mediterranean region.

Another ship, the 'Yarmouk', will be delivered to the company before the end of the year. Further purchases of ships by the company depends on the results of a current feasibility study on the subject being carried out by a British firm and expected to be completed in one and a half months, Mr. Lubbad added.

The joint shipping company was established in 1975 with a capital of 100 million Syrian pounds to be shared equally by the two countries.

Badran to visit south

AMMAN, May 8 (JNA)—Prime Minister Mudar Badran will tomorrow make a tour of the southern regions of the country to inspect various projects there.

Accompanying the Prime Minister will be the ministers of municipal and rural affairs, public works, supply, labour and agriculture.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Art Exhibit

The Dept. of Culture and Arts presents an exhibition of paintings by Zaki Shaqfeh and Yasser Dwaik at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth.

Children's Books Exhibit

The Friends of Children's Club presents an exhibit of children's books at the Palace of Culture. The exhibit is open from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Children's Arts Exhibit

The British Council presents an exhibition of picture by school-children from the Zarqa Governorate. The exhibit is open from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 6:00 p.m., ending today.

Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre presents an exhibit of photos on Provence, which is open during regular hours.

Detective Film

The Goethe Institute presents a detective television film entitled "Platzverweis fuer Trimmel" (in English) at 8:00 p.m.

ECONOSCOPE

The politicisation of water

By Jawad Ahmad

A CURSORY glance at newspapers these days is sufficient to reveal an abundance of interesting developments. Of particular interest is a decision by a U.S. Senate committee to deny Jordan a \$38 million loan to finance part of the construction of the Maqarin Dam on the Yarmouk River.

It is a well-known fact that water shortage is a major constraint in Jordan right now. The problem is viewed with caution because of the 5-year drought which hit Jordan, during 1974-79. This drought was also accompanied by major shifts in the demand for water created by such factors as urbanisation, industrialisation, the expansion in irrigated agricultural lands and, last but not least, the increase in housing construction. Future demand may not be as brisk as some expectations would make it out to be. Water supply and demand curves are hyperbolic, but this trend may not continue in the future.

Yet, despite these qualifying facts, there is no denial that the availability of water is a potential constraint in the future. Major water supply projects must be contemplated seriously. Fortunately, this is what the government of Jordan is doing right now.

One possible major project is the desalination of sea water in Aqaba. This is not easily tenable right now, but such a plan can be implemented if other cheaper and more feasible possibilities do not materialise.

Another alternative is discovering new water resources. This might not be an easy solution because digging up new water sources is a gamble—yet it is certainly worth the effort.

A third possibility is to draw water from rivers flowing into Jordanian territory. The most important of these is the Yarmouk River. This river is of concern to Jordan, Syria and Israel. With such an arrangement, the issue has become politicised. All three parties claim to need the water.

As far as Jordan and Syria are concerned, they view Israel's need for water as overinflated. Israel has already taken more than its fair share of the waters of the Jordan River, to the extent that ecological problems are cropping up and the water level has dropped to hazardous levels. But the facts of life being what they are, this is not receiving the attention it deserves.

Assuring that one of the two countries, purely for the sake of the argument, reaches some sort of understanding with Israel over water rights, the dispute would be transformed from an Arab-Israeli one to an inter-Arab one.

In the light of this, the American decision not to give the loan to Jordan's Maqarin Dam project comes as a surprise. It just cannot be easily interpreted. A cloud of doubt is cast over American intentions simply because of the difference in the position of Jordan and the United States on the current peace initiative. Yet, one wonders about the direction of American policy in the Middle East: is it headed towards reconciliation or will the gap widen?

If one is to be charitable in his assessment of American geopolitics, then one might assume that the U.S. is waiting for the three parties concerned to reach an agreement over the use of water resources before it begins to assign money to the project.

As far as Jordan is concerned, the money is not a serious problem, particularly in the case of this vital project. But extending the loan would indicate tacit U.S. approval of the project within the supposedly even-handed policy of the United States in this area.

The Maqarin Dam is a vital and important project. The right of Jordan to use its natural resources is unquestionable. If the U.S. continues to withhold human needs with politics (with the case of oil), then water in particular should not be used to extract political concessions. Unfortunately, even water is being politicised.

***EDITOR'S NOTE:** As reported in the Jordan Times yesterday, the U.S. Congress has not acted on the \$38 million second instalment of a USAID loan for the Maqarin Dam, although the \$50 million first instalment, originally scheduled for 1979 but delayed for technical reasons, has been agreed and is in the pipeline. Each instalment requires Congressional approval. The development to which Jawad Ahmad refers here was a vote by the Senate foreign relations committee that the second instalment should not be paid until technical aspects of the feasibility studies are ready under way are cleared up. This recommendation is not binding on Congress.

Arab cement federation recommends joint industries

AMMAN, May 8 (JNA)—The board of Directors of the Arab cement and construction materials federation today recommended that Jordan and Iraq establish joint projects in cement and construction materials industries.

The board also emphasised the need for employment of technological skill in these industries and recommended the drawing up of a comprehensive programme to recruit and train technicians from countries which are members in the federation and increase cooperation among member states.

The recommendations were

Public Works delegation off to W. Germany

AMMAN, May 8 (JNA)—A delegation from the Ministry of Public Works left for West Germany today on a ten-day visit. During the visit, the three-member delegation will look into modern methods of public safety and means of reducing road accidents.

Aviation director from Saudi Arabia

AMMAN, May 8 (JNA)—Dr. General of the Directorate of Civil Aviation Shari Ghazi returned here last night after a one-day visit to Saudi Arabia. Shari Ghazi held talks with civil aviation officials on aspects of cooperation between Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, Sudan and Saudi Arabia.

The plot thickens

THE ISRAELI strategy for annexation and domination of the Arab lands surrounding the putative state of Israel becomes clearer every day. That strategy has, of course, received just the boost it needed from the "peace" treaty with Egypt, which had the calculated effect of subduing and neutralising Israel's western flank and depriving the Arab common front of its vital Egyptian element.

Having thus secured the surrender of Egypt, the American-Israeli strategy (for that can only be what it is) now moves on to its next phase, in feeble, disintegrating Lebanon. While his planes blast to bits civilian targets in Palestinian areas of Lebanon, Mr. Begin extends an "olive branch of peace" to a Lebanese government singularly lacking in authority over its own territory.

Nothing is concealed in this Israeli stratagem: Mr. Begin specifies that the only solution to the Palestinian "problem" is to transport all the Palestinians in Lebanon to Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq and Libya, where they can be settled and looked after by their oil-rich Arab brethren. This monstrous scheme dovetails nicely with the plot to grant "autonomy" to the Palestinians living in the territories of the West Bank and Gaza, where Israel plans to remain in military occupation. It also promotes one of the aims of the entire Camp David plan: that of exporting Palestinian nationalism across the length and breadth of the Arab World in order to "destabilise" the Arab oil-producing countries whose petroleum resources the industrialised world seeks to control.

Let the import of all this be lost on anyone, let us recap: "peace" with Egypt has permitted the Israelis to go after the Palestinians in Lebanon: the world has sat idly by while Nobel peace laureate Begin has reconstituted his aggression against Lebanese territory, carving out a mini-state there under a renegade Lebanese army officer who has brought southern Lebanon into the Israeli sphere of influence. Now a "peace offer" is extended to Lebanon, in hopes of subduing that front in order to go after Syria (and, with it, Iraq). Meanwhile, the provision of "Palestinian autonomy" in the West Bank, even while Jewish settlements are dramatically increased there, is meant to perpetuate and strengthen the Israeli hold on the occupied territories, whence Israel can have a go at Jordan.

If the plan were to work, Israel would achieve its ultimate aim of "regaining" the part of eastern Palestine of which it feels it has been deprived, and of building a Jewish state from the Nile to the Euphrates.

Such a concept used to be regarded as a fantasy. It is increasingly clear how Israel, fortified by the gains it has won thanks to Camp David, intends to make it a reality.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I TUESDAY lashes out at the Secretary General of the Lebanese National Liberal Party (NLP) Mr. Dory Chamoun, for threatening to declare an independent state in Mount Lebanon, and notes that Chamoun's threats coincide with the continuing Israeli attacks on south Lebanon.

The paper also attacks Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's invitation to Lebanese President Elias Sarkis to meet with him to sign a peace treaty. The paper says that this invitation is timed to coincide with the escalation of military operations by the Israeli army and with dubious moves by Israeli agents in Mount Lebanon.

The paper further says that in view of the current situation, Lebanon has two options before it: either to submit to Israeli's will and "commit suicide in Begin's way," or to overcome its worries and "superficial problems" and unite with Syria.

Stressing that Lebanon is passing through a critical phase, the paper calls on the Lebanese authorities to "make a historic decision before it is too late."

Commenting on the same subject, AL DUSTOUR says that Israel's aggressions on South Lebanon, the rebellion of Saad Haddad, and the threat by Dory Chamoun to establish an independent state in Mount Lebanon are all means of wielding pressure on Lebanon to force it to sign a separate peace treaty with Israel as Egypt had done.

Affirming that Chamoun's threats coincide with Begin's threats against Syria, the Palestinians and Lebanon, the paper says it is evident that the Camp David formula is now being brutally applied to Lebanon.

The paper adds that Israel is now betting on what it calls the "time factor", and is preparing to deal a blow to the Arab states before they have a chance to build up their strength.

Stressing that the U.S. and the United Nations are both aware of the Israeli plans, the paper inquires whether the U.N., the Soviet Union, the EEC and the Islamic states will stand idly by, or will they do something to restrain Israel?

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Looking at safety inside and out

السلامة

Arab town faces 'serious crisis'

Nazareth mayor protests Israeli fiscal discrimination against his municipality

The following information will help us understand the difficult circumstances of the municipality and their causes:

1- The ordinary budget of the municipality is small and unrealistic.

a. The average budget of municipalities in Israel for the year 1978/1979 was about 6,000 Israeli pounds (IL) per capita. In Nazareth this was about IL 1,800-1,900 per capita. In fact the true figure, that is, the unofficial figure, is only IL 1,500, which is only 25 per cent of the average for the country.

b. The ordinary approved budget for Nazareth Municipality can be compared with that of other municipalities as follows:

4. Even with such a meagre budget, several ministries delay their payments to the municipality, forcing it to take loans and to pay a high interest rate which in some cases reaches 75 per cent.

5. Loans in dollars and in Israeli pounds are given to all municipalities in Israel except Nazareth. We have noticed how municipalities obtain loans to solve their financial problems which result from inflation and high wages. But we regret to say that the Nazareth Municipality cannot obtain such loans.

6. Over drafts: According to the law, each municipality has the

Name of town	population	Budget 1978/79 in millions	grants in millions	share per capita
Nazareth	45000	85	20	1890
Nazareth-elit	15000	80	30	5330
Acre	35000	172	70	4910
Eilat	13000	159	—	12230

If the budgets for 'Afulah, Safad or Karmel are examined, the bias against Nazareth becomes amply clear.

c. Development budget year for 1978/79: The development budget for Nazareth for this year is only IL 6.5 million. This is of course a very low and humiliating budget compared with other development budgets of smaller towns. In those towns the development budgets of smaller towns. In those towns the development budgets are ten times as much as ours. It may be recalled that until Feb. 22, 1979 we had not received even one pound from the development budget.

2. Usually we prepare the budget on the basis of our experience of the previous year whether in terms of expenditures or revenues. However, during the past few years the Israeli Interior Ministry has followed a policy in which it raised the revenues in an unrealistic manner and reduced spending in order to reduce the deficit in the budget which would otherwise have to be met by grants from the government. The unrealistic increase in revenues in 77/78 was about IL 12 million. This year it reached about IL 15 million.

3. Municipal taxes in Nazareth account for about 20 per cent of the budget, which is one of the highest ratios in the country. While the general or *amunah* tax in Nazareth is about 12 per cent, in Tiberias, for example, it is 4 per cent, despite the fact that in Nazareth there are no sources of revenue such as factories and workshops. The town's area is very limited and a large part of the land under municipal control is the property of churches and religious endowments (*awqaf*) which are legally exempt from paying taxes.

7. Tax Collection: The ratio of collected taxes is not only one of the greatest in the country but is also very high compared to our expectations. This ratio however is trimmed because officials at the Ministry of Interior report unrealistic figures. Below are some figures:

	Tax collected according to Municipal figures	Tax collected according to Interior Ministry figures
Amunah or general tax	92%	60%
Works tax	108%	75%
Sewerage tax	105%	70%
Water tax	80%	60%

8. Municipal Employees: The volume and standard of services rendered by the municipality depends on the personnel available. In this regard Nazareth Municipality is an elephant with a hen's feet.

a- The following are the facts which reveal flagrant bias:

Name of town	Population	Number of employees of local authorities
Nazareth	45,000	450
Upper Nazareth	15,000	700
Eilat	13,000	600
Aor Yehuda	8,000	450

b- The ratio of employees to the population is as follows:
Nazareth : One employee for every 100 citizens
Jerusalem: One employee for every 23 citizens
Tel Aviv: One employee for every 17 citizens
Haifa: One employee for every 16 citizens.

c. It is estimated that the average ratio of employees to citizens is 16 to 22. The ratio climbs to 30 at the most for each employee. Nazareth therefore is entitled to four or five times as many employees as it has. It is absurd to speak about an inflated administration in Nazareth.

d. Further aspects of this difficult situation are:
i- In Nazareth Municipality only four employees work in the education department, all in one room. In Upper Nazareth the number of education employees is 23, 18 of whom are clerical employees and five for maintenance. In Nazareth the number of pupils is 15,000 and in Upper Nazareth is only 3,000.

ii- Nazareth Municipality is only allowed two engineers; other towns can have more.

iii- There are only four employees in the tax collection department. This is the lowest number among all municipalities.

9. Vehicles and Machines:
a. No municipality can carry out its duties without vehicles and machines.

b. The vans and vehicles at Nazareth Municipality are very few and outmoded. They break down very often. The vehicles in the engineering department are fewer than those owned by the smallest contractor.

c. We view with concern the number of vehicles in the health department. The vehicles are not enough to collect the garbage from the streets of the town.

We have explained the situation to the Ministry of Interior so many times. We have asked for funds to buy the necessary vehicles and machines to meet our minimal demands in the municipality's engineering, water and health departments.

The above mentioned facts and data are only part of our difficulties and the serious crisis we face because of the Interior Ministry's approach and the policy it follows in dealing with Nazareth Municipality. We will therefore be grateful to you for any contribution you make in support of the sincere struggle of Nazareth Municipality for a proper and realistic budget and for your help to bring about a change in the attitudes of the Interior Ministry and the other ministries towards Nazareth Municipality so as to secure equality in budgets, loans and grants.

FAO meet studies uses of rainfed agriculture techniques in region

By Lee S. Tesdell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, May 8 — "Up-to-date information from all over the world" is being presented at the FAO Regional Seminar on Rainfed Agriculture in the Near East, according to one of its organisers, Mr. Abdullah Arar. He told the Jordan Times that the papers contributed by the participants are "to show what each country is doing in this field."

The conference, meeting for six days at the University of Jordan gymnasium, is hearing and discussing papers on topics ranging from crop production, farming systems, soil and water conservation and rangeland management to socio-economic factors involved in improving agricultural production in the region.

Because water, or the lack of it, is the most important factor in agriculture in the Near East, the seminar's subject is vital. Rainfed agriculture refers to agriculture using land which is not irrigated and therefore is dependent on rain. Mr. Arar, who is based in Cairo and is an expert on land and water development for FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations), stressed that countries of the Near East can use agricultural technology and techniques developed outside the region, but must come up with their own ways to utilise the technology.

He said that at the conference, "we are emphasising very much that government policy with the power of implementation be enacted to alleviate the disparity between the standard of life enjoyed by people in high rainfall areas and those in low rainfall areas." The pricing policy for agricultural products must be regulated so that farmers can afford to use proper land and water management practices. For instance,

food reserves should be kept available for livestock rather than overgrazing being allowed to take place.

Another participant in the conference, who didn't want to be named, said that in developing countries planners separate the technological side of agricultural development from the social side. It is, unfortunately, an attitude generated in academic circles in the West, he continued, and has been transmitted to the Near East by graduates of western universities.

An illustration of the importance of considering socio-economic factors when planning agricultural development was given by another conference participant, who noted that a recent housing scheme for farmers in a Middle Eastern country failed completely because the people had not been involved in the design of the housing. The families refused to live in the housing which had been built for them by the government. Provision for privacy, space for farmyards and the arrangement of the housing all met with disapproval by the people.

If proper management techniques are used, Mr. Arar said, 100 millimetres of rain annually is enough to support rangeland. Up to 90 per cent of winter rain is not conserved, it runs off and is lost to agriculture in our region, he said. With planned water distribution and other conservation measures, the loss can be reduced considerably, he continued.

The conference participants plan to make a field trip on Wednesday morning. In the afternoon they will resume their presentation of papers. The conference ends at noon on Thursday.

Another three-day conference sponsored by FAO, to begin on May 12, will examine land and water use in the Near East. Mr. Arar said that the present conference will pass recommendations on to the following conference for their consideration.

Participants in the current conference are from Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Cyprus, Algeria, India, Botswana, Libya and several western countries.

TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will be fine with temperatures around normal. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba there will be northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
low	13	29
high	19	33
Amman	15	32
Aqaba	18	33
Deserts		
Jordan Valley		

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	304.00/306.00
U.K. sterling	633.00/637.00
West German mark	160.30/161.30
Swiss franc	177.50/178.60
French franc	69.50/69.90
Italian lire (for every 100)	35.90/36.10
Japanese yen (for every 100)	142.10/143.00
Dutch guilder	147.50/148.40

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	4,751	6.700	6.710	6.710
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	2,482	14.460	14.470	14.470
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	333	2.250	2.240	2.240
Arab Pharmacoeul Co.	JD 5,000	5,400	22.500	23.100	23.000
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	102	1.010	1.020	1.020
Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	1,166	2.650	2.700	2.650
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	384	—	0.970	0.960
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	5,950	—	1.450	1.420
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1,000	174	0.860	—	0.870
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	505	10.070	—	10.100
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	1,478	—	4.450	4.370
Jordan Bank	JD 5,000	4,454	7.550	7.630	7.550
The Arab International Investment And Trade Co.	JD 5,000	1,175	—	—	3.600
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	812	0.640	0.650	0.640
Total volume traded, Tuesday, May 8: JD 29,166					
Total number of shares traded: 9,329					
Government Development Bonds					
	Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of Maturity	Selling Price
Total volume traded: JD 2,036	JD 5,000	1,121	224	1980	5.005
Total number of bonds traded: 400	JD 5,000	915	176	1982	5.200

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NOTICE

Australian Citizens in Jordan

The Australian Embassy in Amman has opened a register of Australian citizens living in Jordan.

Registration is entirely voluntary and all details are treated as confidential.

Australian citizens who wish to register, or to amend details of registration previously held at the British Embassy, are invited to complete registration cards. The Embassy is situated between 4th and 5th Circles, Jabal Amman, telephone 43246, 43247, and will accept registration of Australian citizens Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. until 12 noon.

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New addition for retired figure-skating champions

MOSCOW — The outstanding Soviet athletes, many-time world and Olympic champions Irina Rodnina and Alexander Zaitsev had an addition to their family recently — a son, named Sasha. (Tass photo)

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

European Amateur Boxing Championships

COLOGNE, West Germany, May 8 (R) — Middleweight Vladimir Shit became the first Soviet boxer to lose in the European Amateur Boxing Championships when he was disqualified for a low punch in the first round. The decision gave his opponent, Michel Gillieron of Switzerland, a place in the quarter-finals. In other bouts in the third day of the championships, Soviet heavyweight Evgeni Gorstkov, who is defending his title, knocked out Georgy Stoyanov in the first round, and Soviet bantamweight Nikolai Khraptsou reached the quarter-finals with a 3-2 decision over Teodor Dinu of Romania. In the light-flyweight division, West Germany's Stefan Gertel became the ninth German to reach the quarter-finals by beating Romanian vice-champion Iob Boboc 3-2 on points.

Manchester United beats Wolverhampton

LONDON, May 8 (R) — England International Steve Coppell grabbed a late winner for Manchester United in their English First Division soccer match against Wolverhampton yesterday. After falling behind to a sixth-minute Steve Daley goal, United, who meet Arsenal in the English Football Association cup final on Saturday, fought back with goals by Andy Ritchie and Coppell. Wolverhampton looked as if they would salvage a point when John Richards equalised in the 76th minute, but Coppell's 86th minute goal dashed their hopes. In the day's only other First Division match, Alan Buckley scored twice to help Birmingham City to a 3-1 win over Queen's Park Rangers — their first away win in the league this season. Both clubs are already doomed to relegation.

Seattle Mariners whip N.Y. Yankees 12-4

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP) — The lowly Seattle Mariners continued to torment the New York Yankees last night, beating the

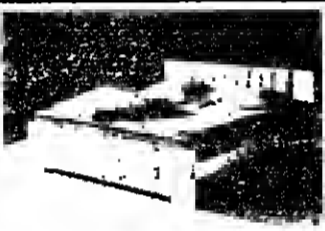
1977 and 1978 world champions 12-4. Dan Meyer drove in a club-record seven runs, including a tie-breaking grand slam homer in the fifth inning. It gave the Mariners a 4-0 record against the Yankees this season and 13-12 in the three-year history of the expansion franchise. Seattle, last in the American League's Western Division, is 6-19 against the rest of the league this season. Meyer, who entered the game with a .219 batting average, two homers and six runs-batted-in in 22 contests, rapped a run-scoring single and sacrifice fly off starter Luis Tiant in the first and third innings and then slammed the first grand slam of his career off losing pitcher Paul Mirabella. Meyer's seventh RBI came on a bases-loaded walk off Ken Clay in Seattle's four-run eighth inning. It broke the club record of six set last year by Len Roberts, who delivered a pinch double in the fifth to help set the stage for Meyer, and a homer in the ninth. In other American League action, Butch Hobson's three-run double keyed a six-run first inning off Nolan Ryan to lead the Boston Red Sox and Mike Torrez to a 9-4 victory over the California Angels. Wayne Gross scored on a late throw by Baltimore first baseman Eddie Murray to break a seventh-inning tie, and then Derek Bryant singled home another Oakland run to give the A's a 5-3 victory over the Orioles. Amos Otis singled in a run and scored another so key Kansas City's five-run rally in the sixth inning, and the Royals went on to beat the Texas Rangers 10-6. The Detroit Tigers rallied for two runs in the eighth inning on RBI singles by Jason Thompson and Lance Parrish to edge the Chicago White Sox 5-4. With seven-hit pitching by Dave Goltz, the Minnesota Twins beat the Toronto Blue Jays 6-1. In the National League, Bill Robinson's tie-breaking homer was in the sixth inning helped the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 4-2 victory over the Atlanta Braves. Philadelphia's Bake McBride drove in four runs to lead the Phillies and pitcher Steve Carlton to an 11-6 decision over the San Diego Padres. The win snapped a personal three-game losing streak for Carlton and made him the winningest left-hander in Phillies history, with 133 victories. And in Los Angeles, Bill Russell and Reggie Smith drove in two runs each in the fifth inning to lead the Dodgers to a 5-2 triumph over the New York Mets.

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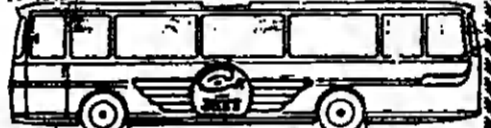
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At conference on African refugees U.N. official slams Rhodesian attacks on refugee camps

ARUSHA, Tanzania, May 8 (R)—The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has condemned Rhodesian raids on refugee camps in some black African states.

Mr. Paul Hartling told a refugee conference in this northern Tanzanian town: "I cannot adequately express my revulsion at the loss of innocent life or the way in which refugees in Angola, Mozambique and Zambia, have, time and again, been attacked."

"But we can be certain that the will of Africa, of the liberation movements and of the refugees, will not be broken. And I would like to say in the clearest terms that you can count on our every effort in the humanitarian field of our work."

Mr. Hartling was talking at the start of a ten-day conference on the plight of Africa's four million refugees which was opened yesterday by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

Rhodesia says its raids into the black states are aimed at the camps of guerrillas fighting to

overthrow the Salisbury government. It denies attacking refugee camps.

The opening session heard calls for more African states to share the continent's refugee burden.

Mr. Peter Onu, assistant secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), said 18 of the organisation's 49 members carried 90 per cent of the refugee load. "There is a need for member states to share this burden. They should open their doors in the true African tradition," he said.

President Nyerere said some OAU states in north and west Africa sheltered only a few hundred refugees. He suggested these states should either provide rural refugee settlements or financially help those nations sheltering thousands of refugees.

Conference sources said Zaire

has more than half a million refugees, Somalia 300,000, Angola and Sudan 250,000 each and Tanzania 167,000.

Discussion papers prepared for the meeting said Africa's refugees had soared to the four million total from a 1965 figure of 535,000.

Conference sources said that whereas almost all refugees ten years ago had fled from white minority rule in the south, now 80 per cent were from independent black states.

President Nyerere told the delegates: "The refugee problem is not getting smaller. This conference has to deal with a continuing problem and one which will not go away by itself if we do nothing."

He said refugees should never be sent back to the country they had fled. "When a tyrant demands a refugee on the grounds that he or she is a criminal, there is no justification in humanity for surrendering the person."

"Nor when a refugee offends against the laws or security of the host country is there any excuse for returning him to countries like Smith's Rhodesia, apartheid South Africa or Amin's Uganda."

He said the refugee should either be dealt with in the host country or expelled to another refuge.

chance of representation.

He said South Africa was still prepared to implement proposals negotiated with representatives of five Western countries last year allowing for united nations-supervised pre-independence elections, but it was not prepared to accept what he called deviation from this plan.

Mr. Botha criticised the U.N.'s refusal to monitor SWAPO (South West Africa Peoples Organisation) guerrilla bases in territories bordering SWA/Namibia as part of its involvement in the transition towards independence.

S. Africa announces plan for national assembly in Namibia

CAPE TOWN, May 8 (R)—South Africa announced today it was setting up a national assembly in South West Africa (Namibia) as part of its internal settlement plan for the disputed mineral-rich territory.

Foreign Minister P. W. Botha told a press conference the national assembly would be made up of the 50 members of the constituent assembly elected last December and 15 others co-opted by the assembly from "bona fide democratic political parties."

Mr. Botha said the decision to co-opt extra members meant that parties who boycotted the December election would have a

chance of representation.

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Carter: U.S. must minimise nuclear power requirements

WASHINGTON, May 8 (R)—President Carter said yesterday United States nuclear power plants must continue to operate, but he promised to steer the country towards alternate energy sources and conservation measures.

Mr. Carter told organisers of an anti-nuclear demonstration, which drew at least 65,000 people to Washington on Sunday, that he was confronted with a difficult problem, and he reviewed the steps being taken to meet it.

President Carter told the organisers of the rally, which was dubbed the "May 6th Coalition": "As you know, I'm faced with the present situation which requires a careful addressing of a difficult problem."

"The city of Chicago, for example, derives half of its total electricity from nuclear power plants," the president said. "It's out of the question to pre-emptorily shut down all of the nuclear power plants in this country."

"We do, however, want to shift toward alternate energy supplies and also a strict conservation commitment to minimise the requirement for the use of nuclear power," Mr. Carter added.

Mr. Carter told the rally organisers, representing 90 groups, that the president's commission which he appointed following an accident at Pennsylvania's Three Mile Island nuclear power station would be "producing a report without delay which will be of interest on a world-wide basis."

He also noted international efforts to control weapons-grade plutonium, which is produced by certain types of nuclear reactors, such as the Clinch River breeder reactor in Tennessee. "We've been fighting ever since I've been in office to kill the Clinch River breeder reactor, which would lock us into a plutonium society," he said.

EEC meetings to discuss trade, aid, farm modernisation

BRUSSELS, May 8 (R)—Common Market foreign and agriculture ministers held separate meetings today for talks on trade and aid and farm modernisation within the Community.

Britain's new Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and Farm Minister Peter Walker, appointed over the weekend following the Conservative Party victory in Thursday's general election, will not be present. But they are expected to attend informal talks in France in the coming week.

Neither of today's meetings is expected to produce major decisions. Much of the foreign ministers' time will be devoted to the terms of the nine will offer 57 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries in a new trade and aid pact.

The farm ministers will discuss how to modernise the wine-growing industry and a scheme to stabilise earnings of EEC potato growers.

Relations with Turkey, Japan and Romania are on the foreign ministers' agenda, as well as the EEC stand at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which opened yesterday in Manila.

Discussion on Japan will reflect the community's continuing concern at the size of the country's trade surplus with Western Europe, and the Nine are likely to urge Tokyo to commit itself to more generous foreign aid.

EEC diplomats believe now is a good time to put pressure on Japan, on the assumption that Tokyo will want to make a success of the seven-nation summit there on June 28-29. The summit is between the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and Japan.

At today's meeting, the foreign ministers will examine ways of compensating ACP countries for unsteady earnings from exports materials such as copper and rubber.

The proposals, prepared by the EEC Commission, could run into political difficulties among the Nine, but Common Market officials hope they can agree in time for the May 24-25 ministerial meeting here with the ACP countries.

OECD officials meet to find ways of reducing dangers to environment

PARIS, May 8 (R)—Environment ministers of Western industrialised countries began a two-day meeting here yesterday to find ways of reducing pollution and other dangers to the environment in the 1980s. Without new controls, they were told, world-wide pollution may increase by one quarter by 1985.

The meeting brings together ministers from member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

French Environment Minister Michel d'Ornano told the opening session that it was illusory to imagine that lower economic growth would result in less pollution.

"In fact, environmental policies make a significant contribution to industrial redeployment and can contribute to the reestablishment of economic balance," he said.

Rhodesia's new black-majority parliament meets for 1st time

SALISBURY, May 8 (R)—Rhodesia's black-dominated parliament met for the first time yesterday, with the end of 90 years of white supremacy symbolised by the vision of nationalist leader Abel Muzorewa flanked on the front bench by the two top men of the old white regime.

But the fragility of the country's transition to black rule was highlighted by the boycott of the assembly of all 12 elected members of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's Nationalist Party. Mr. Sithole claims that last month's majority rule elections were rigged.

Bishop Muzorewa, whose United African National Party won 51 seats in the elections, will be formally appointed prime minister later this month.

Yesterday, he sat on the assembly's front bench, flanked on one side by outgoing Premier Ian Smith and on the other by Foreign Minister P.K. Van Der Byl.

The assembly was meeting in special session to elect eight whites from the 50 whites in the old parliament. Another 20 white seats were decided by a vote among Rhodesia's European

Increase in oil prices reported for Iraq, Indonesia, Oman

BAHRAIN, May 8 (R)—Iraq, Indonesia and Oman have increased their oil prices, a well-informed oil industry journal reported yesterday.

The Nicosia-based Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Iraq actually raised its prices twice in four days—by 20 cents a barrel effective from May 1, and by a further 40-50 cents a barrel effective from May 5.

Indonesia raised its prices by between 50 cents and \$1 a barrel from May 1. This surcharge was roughly \$1.25 a barrel for Sumatra light and \$1.75 a barrel for the higher quality crudes, the

journal said.

Oman also raised its oil prices to \$17.50 a barrel, effective from April 1, from \$14.96 a barrel set on Feb. 15, MEES reported.

MEES said the indicated level of surcharge would be something like \$2.30 a barrel, the highest in the Gulf area. The price of Oman crude has now moved substantially ahead of the prices for other comparable Gulf crudes, the journal added.

Iraq and Indonesia belong to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) while Oman does not.

The journal said the first Iraqi

World News Briefs

France to cancel debts owed by 10 countries

MANILA, May 8 (R)—France today announced plans to cancel a total of \$170 million in debts owed to it by ten countries—Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Guinea, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, and Chad. France's Economy Minister René Monory told the United Nations Commission for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) that the French Government was preparing the necessary proposal for the national assembly. He was speaking to the 159-nation conference on the problems which had been posed to the development of poorer countries. He said France's cancellation of the debts was an acknowledgment of the trouble they posed for the poorest countries while they worked on development plans underway. "But it should be quite clear that we cannot do much beyond this, particularly as regards debt cancellation," he said.

Mexico, Canada reach agreement on energy

OTTAWA, May 8 (R)—Mexico has agreed to sell Canada 100,000 barrels of oil a day for a minimum of ten years. Canadian Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie announced yesterday. As part of the agreement, Mexico will carry out an 18-month assessment of feasibility of using Canadian nuclear reactors. Mr. Gillespie also said that the possible use of Canadian technology in exploiting uranium deposits. Canadian nuclear agencies said that prospects have improved of selling Canada's CANDU (deuterium-uranium) reactors following the nuclear accident at the Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania in March. This is because the accident said to have a much more conservative and safer containment design than the Three Mile Island plant.

California hit by 2nd earthquake in 2 weeks

BERKELEY, California, May 8 (R)—A moderate earthquake rocked the San Francisco area last night, according to the Berkeley Seismological Centre. There were no immediate reports of damage. Authorities said damage was slight, mostly broken windows. Berkeley Centre said the quake's epicentre was located 10 kilometres due south of Berkeley and was felt from Marin County north of San Francisco to Monterey. It was the second earthquake to hit the area in less than two weeks.

Desai: India won't develop nuclear weapons

NEW DELHI, May 8 (R)—Prime Minister Morarji De-sai said yesterday that India would not develop nuclear weapons, and neighbouring Pakistan exploded an atomic bomb, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. The news agency said Mr. Desai told a parliamentary committee that possession of atomic weapons would not pose a threat to India's security. India has long expressed concern over reports that Pakistan was trying to develop nuclear explosives. But the statement by Mr. Desai indicated that there was no change in the government's stance. India exploded its first nuclear device in 1974, but soon after it took office Mr. Desai's government said "India would not acquire nuclear weapons."

Man charged with conspiracy to kill Carter

LOS ANGELES, May 8 (R)—A man has been charged with conspiracy to kill President Carter in Los Angeles last Saturday. Federal Bureau of Investigation said today. Mr. Raymond Harvey, 34, was arrested by Secret Service agents with a starter's pistol in his pocket in the grounds of the Los Angeles County Jail Administration, the FBI said. He was being held on \$50,000 bail. Further suspects were being sought, said Mr. Herbert Church, an agent in charge of the Los Angeles FBI office. An FBI statement said the barrel of the starter's pistol was plugged and it was incapable of being used as a weapon. Mr. Harvey told Secret Service agents the pistol had been given to him by a Mexican known to him, and that he was supposed to fire it as a diversion if it was needed. Harvey could be sentenced to life in prison.

Eastern Europe: 'In the red'

Eastern Europe is now so much in debt to the West that nearly all the countries of the Communist Bloc are having to change their economic plans. Some of them are even turning to Western methods.

By Brian Groom

LONDON—Frankness prompted by the need for a \$500 million syndicated Euroloan recently caused Poland, Eastern Europe's most indebted country, to reveal that it will have to pay out more than half its hard currency earnings this year simply in interest and repayment charges on a convertible currency debt of just over \$15 billion.

It is not alone. Eastern Europe as a whole was in the red, as it were, at the end of 1978, according to the usually conservative estimate of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

All is not necessarily gloom behind the Iron Curtain, for although sights are now mostly lowered well below the high targets of the 1971-75 five-year plans, the ECE's prediction of 4.4 per cent growth in real gdp there this year is still higher than the 3.5 per cent forecast for Western

Europe.

But this is to a large extent the problem. The lower industrial and national income growth targets set for 1979 by all Eastern European Comecon countries except the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Romania are made necessary largely by the unbalancing effect of sharp growth in the earlier years of the decade, while the West was undergoing substantial deflation and oil and raw materials cost rose.

Eastern Europe hoped to finance its growth, sucking in capital goods from the West, by means of boosting exports there. But sluggish export growth and high import levels have led to the build-up of almost universal trade deficits with the West—which are, more than the varying levels of debt, the real culprits of the current troubles.

There are other factors: slow growth of late by the Soviet Union; labour shortages; deteriorating ratios of output to investment and structural prob-

lems of inefficiency in both industry and agriculture.

Poland has made it clear that it will need to continue borrowing for some time to come. However, Western anxiety about Poland's ability to keep up with debt charges, along with the tendency towards stiffer terms on the loans, has made the Poles take sharp action.

Steps to curb imports have been under way for some time. 1977 saw a 12 per cent drop in imports from the West and a seven per cent rise in exports there, halving the deficit to \$1 billion, according to West Berlin's German Institute of Economic Research.

The target for overall growth in 1979 is 2.5 per cent—halved from last year's (unfulfilled) target, and a far cry from the average of 9.7 per cent in 1971-75. Investment and imports are both to be lower, with the emphasis on exports and squeezing the most out of existing plant.

The Western banks' willingness to lend a further \$500 million and perhaps slightly more is a vote of confidence in Poland's ability to move into external trade surplus by 1981, and continue with surpluses thereafter.

But there are problems. In January Mr. Piotr Jaroszewicz, Poland's premier, said that drastic cuts in imports from the West had hindered production in many factories. Investment in transport has been cut, which may affect the energy programme needed to

keep modern plants productive. Moreover, sales of hard coal to the West may be affected by an increase in domestic energy demand which is faster than the expansion of nuclear energy and lignite-fuelled power.

On top of this, after four consecutive bad harvests Poland has suffered a harsh winter and, with the spring, the worst floods in decades. There has been a serious loss of livestock and further losses to finance fodder imports from the West will almost certainly be needed.

Poland is not the only country feeling frustration in efforts to boost hard currency exports. Both East Germany and Czechoslovakia have had to divert more exports to the Soviet Union, which has been raising the prices of oil, gas and raw materials it supplies to them.

Some countries have been introducing economic reforms which involve incentives and decentralisation, though they would prefer not to describe them as such.

Hungary, with a hard currency debt estimated to be more than \$4 billion and the tricky problem that imports tend to rise by 1.4 per cent every time national income rises up by one per cent, has opted for lower growth. Perhaps more significantly, for the future, it is embarking on the second stage of reforms designed to stimulate industrial competition and phase out food price subsidies.

Reforms are also under way in Romania and Hungary.

Germany. In Poland, managerial freedom has been given to large combined enterprises.

Poland's previous system of export incentives set up, but again are certain hazards to be avoided.

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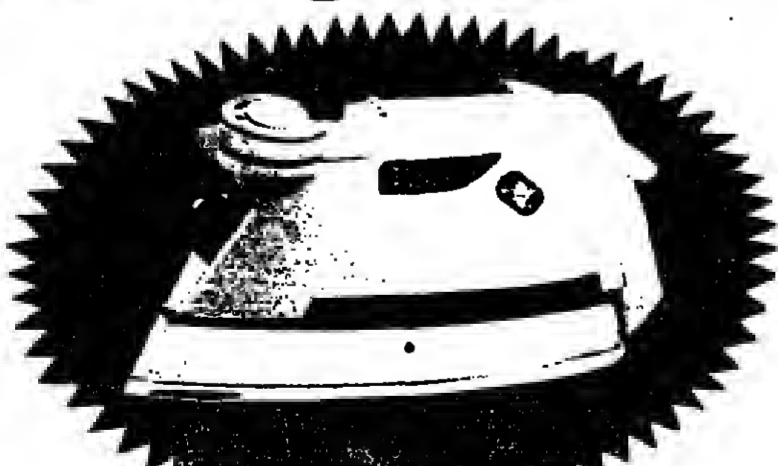
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